

Siberry

Urban District Council of Exmouth



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1961

TOWN HALL,
EXMOUTH.

I N D E X

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EXMOUTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Exmouth.

July, 1962.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December 1961, this being the 15th Annual Report which I have had the honour to submit.

From a study of the statistical section it will be seen that the resident population of the Urban District has, according to the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General increased from 18,580 in 1960 to 19,420 in 1961, an increase of 840. However the 1961 Census showed the population to be 19,740.

The crude live birth rate of 14.25 was slightly less than that for the previous year (15.0) and is below that for England & Wales (17.4). Only one still birth occurred compared with eight in 1960 and the still birth rate of 3.6 compares very favourably with the rate for England & Wales as a whole 18.7.

As regards the death rate of the district 337 deaths were registered which is 29 fewer than in 1960 and the standardised rate of 12.2 was a little lower than that for 1960 (12.6) and is approximately the same as that for England & Wales (12.0).

The Infant Mortality rate of 14.4, whilst higher than in 1960, was much below the rate for England & Wales (21.4).

Of the 149 cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases which occurred 132 were measles cases. I am pleased to report that no cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, or Poliomyelitis occurred during the year under review, and no outbreaks of Dysentery or Food Poisoning were notified.

In conclusion I would like to record my appreciation of the co-operation shown to me at all times by both the members of the Council and the staff.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

L. G. ANDERSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

S T A F F .

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

L. G. Anderson, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

Mr. D. R. Redgwell, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

Mr. B. J. Stowell, M.A.P.H.I.

CLERK TO MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

Miss P. A. Macnamara

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1. STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	5,295
Resident Population Med-year 1961	19,420
(as estimated by the Registrar General)	
Number of inhabited dwellings (1st April 1962)	7,076
Rateable value as at 1st April 1962	£379,984
Estimated product of a penny rate, 1962-63	£1,550

2. VITAL STATISTICS(a) Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	141	118	259
Illegitimate	12	6	18
Total	153	124	277

Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	14.25
Standardised live birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	15.5
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population England & Wales	17.4

(b) Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	1	-	1

Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	3.6
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births England & Wales	18.7

(c) Deaths

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
148	189	337

Corrected death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	17.3
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	12.2
Death rate per 1,000 civilian population England & Wales	12.0
Death from maternal causes	Nil.

(d) Infant Mortality

(Deaths of infants under 1 year of age).

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	3	3
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Total	-	4	4

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age - 3 females
 Deaths of infants under 1 week of age - 2 females

Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births 14.4
 Infant Mortality per 1,000 births England & Wales 21.4
 (lowest ever recorded in this country).

3. LIVE BIRTH RATE

(Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population.)

During 1961, 153 male and 124 female, total 277 babies, were born. As compared with 1960 the total births decreased by two. The standardised rate per 1,000 estimated resident population was 15.5 which is lower than the rate for England & Wales as a whole (17.4).

The standardised live birth rate during the last 10 years was as follows:-

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Exmouth	13.5	19.9	10.9	12.3	13.3	12.9	14.1	13.6	15.0	14.25
Standardised	14.2	14.8	13.1	14.7	16.0	15.5	16.9	14.3	18.0	15.5
England & Wales	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4

4. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE

(Rate per 1,000 total live births)

Of the 277 children born during 1961, 18 were illegitimate. The rate per 1,000 total live births was 65.0.

The illegitimate birth rates during the last 10 years were as follows:-

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Exmouth	51.7	66.2	9.8	18.5	42.0	25.8	22.9	63.2	60.9	65.0
England & Wales	46.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Figures not available.

5. STILL BIRTHS

(Rate per 1,000 live and still births)

Only one still birth occurred during 1961 as compared with 8 in the previous year and the still birth rate of 3.6 was much lower than the rate for England & Wales as a whole. The sub-joined table shows the still birth rate for the last 10 years:-

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Exmouth	37.4	16.0	4.8	27.8	20.5	33.2	15.2	19.3	27.9	3.6
England & Wales	22.6	22.4	24.0	23.1	23.0	22.4	21.6	20.7	19.7	18.7

6. DEATHS

During 1961, 337 persons normally resident in the urban district died (148 males and 189 females) which represents a corrected death rate of 17.4, but when allowance for age and sex distribution has been made, represents a "standardised" death rate of 12.2. This approximates that for England & Wales viz: 12.0. The following table shows the corrected and standardised death rates for Exmouth for the last 10 years:-

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Corrected	16.2	15.6	18.1	16.5	17.4	15.3	18.5	17.3	19.7	17.3
Standardised	10.5	10.2	11.0	9.9	11.0	9.8	11.5	10.9	12.6	12.2
England & Wales	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0

Age at death

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Males	70.8	66.9	70.7	67.6	68.7	70.7	71.1	68.1	71.4	71.0
Females	70.6	71.3	72.4	75.0	76.0	76.5	77.1	72.6	75.3	73.6
Both Sexes	70.7	69.3	71.8	73.3	72.9	74.3	74.3	70.5	73.3	72.6
England & Wales	M 65.1	67.1	67.3	67.6	67.5	67.7	67.7	67.8	68.0	
	F 70.9	72.3	72.4	73.1	72.9	73.3	73.2	73.5	73.7	

Expectation of Life

On the basis of the mortality experience of the three years 1957-59 the expectation of life of a boy at birth is 68.0 years and of a girl 73.7 years. This compares with 48.43 and 52.38 on the basis of death rates for 1901-1910

(c) Causes of death

The following table shows the causes of death (data supplied by the Registrar General).

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1	-	1
Other Forms	1	-	1
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-
Cancer			
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	5	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung & bronchus	9	1	10
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	6	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
Other Malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	16	16	32
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	2	4
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	41	58
Coronary disease angina	35	33	68
Hypertension with heart disease	1	5	6
Other heart disease	19	30	49
Other circulatory disease	-	3	3
Influenza	7	5	12
Pneumonia	4	3	7
Bronchitis	10	3	13
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	2	5
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	6	2	8
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	1	2	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	21	26
Measles	-	1	1
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	4	2	6
Suicide	1	1	2
Homicide & Operations of war	-	1	1
All Causes	148	189	337

The most prevalent cause of death during 1961 was again that of heart disease, 123 cases (36.8% total deaths). Cancer was the cause of 57 cases (15.5% total deaths) and intracranial vascular lesions such as cerebral haemorrhage and thrombosis were responsible for 58 deaths (15.7% total deaths).

(d) Deaths due to Accidents

- (1) Female age 51 Asphyxia due to drowning in sea.
Accidental death.
- (2) Male age 36 Contusion of brain and fracture of skull
Motor cyclist/Motor Car.
- (3) Male age 80 Shock and extensive burns. Clothing
caught fire from sitting room fire. Death
due to misadventure.
- (4) Male age 72 (Broncho pneumonia) Fractures of the left
femur and left clavical. Fell down steps
at Hospital. Death due to misadventure.
- (5) Female age 82 Fractured femur through fall. Death due
to misadventure.

Deaths due to Manslaughter

- (1) Female age 66 Asphyxia. Death by manual strangulation.

Deaths due to Suicide

- (1) Male age 50 Drowning due to immersion in water. Suicide
while the balance of his mind was disturbed.
- (2) Female age 80 Carbon Monoxide (coal gas) poisoning.
Deceased killed herself while the balance
of her mind was disturbed.

- (e) The following table shows the incidence of death at various age groups (from returns supplied by the local Registrar of Births and Deaths).

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Under 1 year	-	4	4	1.19
1 and under 2	-	1	1	0.29
2+	-	1	1	0.29
5+	-	-	-	-
10+	-	2	2	0.59
20+	-	-	-	-
30+	2	1	3	0.89
40+	4	4	8	2.37
50+	16	12	28	8.3
60+	38	27	65	19.6
70+	50	50	100	29.6
80+	29	60	89	26.4
90 - 100	7	26	33	9.8
All ages	148	189	337	

7. INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate represents the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births registered.

During 1961, 4 infants, all females under the age of 1 year died. This represents an infant mortality rate of 14.4 which is lower than that for England & Wales (21.4).

The following table gives the infant mortality rate of previous years:-

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
No. of deaths under 1 year	12	13	4	6	3	5	6	11
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	38.7	49.3	16.6	24.6	14.8	18.9	26.0	45.5
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
No. of deaths under 1 year	10	7	5	2	4	12	3	4
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	48.8	32.4	21.0	8.6	15.5	47.4	10.8	14.4

The causes of death of the 4 infants were as follows:-

Sex	Age	Cause of Death
F	1½ hours	Prematurity.
F	1 week	Broncho Pneumonia
F	10 hours	Congenital malformations
F	8 months	Congenital Heart Disease

8. CANCER

Deaths from Cancer decreased from 61 in 1960 to 57 in 1961, and in relation to the total number of deaths, the rate per cent increased slightly from 16.7% in 1960 to 16.9% in 1961.

The parts of the body affected are given in the following table:-

Site	Males	Females	Total
Stomach	4	5	9
Lungs & Bronchus	9	1	10
Breast	-	6	6
Uterus	-	-	-
All other sites	16	16	32
Total	29	28	57

The incidence of deaths from Cancer during the last 10 years is as follows:-

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
No. of cases	48	39	55	46	42	52	59	50	61	57
Percentage total No. of deaths	17.5	14.4	16.9	15.8	13.5	18.8	17.5	15.6	16.7	16.9
Rate per 1,000 resident population	2.8	2.23	3.16	2.62	2.34	2.88	3.24	2.7	3.3	2.97

9. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1961, 149 cases of notifiable infectious diseases were notified, which is 31 less than in the previous year.

(a) Measles

There were 132 cases of Measles in 1961 and these were of a mild nature, except for one little girl of 3 years of age who developed broncho pneumonia and died.

The seasonal incidence of Measles in Exmouth and England and Wales as a whole was as follows:-

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Exmouth	9	1	1	2	5	5	66	24	5	10	3	1
			11		12			95			14	
England & Wales	352,241			319,968			76,492					*

* Figures not available.

(b) Tabular Statements of Infectious Diseases

The incidence during 1961 of the various infectious diseases is tabulated herewith.

	Cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital
Measles	132	1
Whooping Cough	5	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-
Pneumonia	5	1
Sonne Dysentery	-	-
Erysipelas	3	1
Food Poisoning	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1
Gastro Enteritis	1	1
Total	149	5

(c) The following table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases during the last 10 years.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Measles	13	426	69	29	85	290	246	36	154	132
Whooping Cough	28	108	45	15	66	13	35	30	3	5
Scarlet Fever	51	26	33	12	4	3	1	29	7	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1
Dysentery	49	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	3	-
Pneumonia	-	25	19	9	12	2	12	3	-	5
Erysipelas	1	2	-	1	2	1	6	1	4	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	2	-	2	-	29	1	-	-	-

(d) The following table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases grouped according to age:-

	Under 1 year	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+	Total
Measles	4	5	14	23	19	63	2	1	1	-	-	-	132
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	5
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonne Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Gastro- Enteritis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

10.

TUBERCULOSIS

During 1961, 8 new cases of Tuberculosis (3 female and 5 male) were notified. There were also 3 cases, initially notified elsewhere who came to reside in the Urban District.

The age distribution of new cases, localisation of the disease and deaths from Tuberculosis during 1961 were as follows:-

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1								
1 -								
3 -								
15 -		1						
25 -								
35 -	1	2						
45 -	1							
55 -	1					1		
65 -	2							
All ages	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
			8				1	

On receipt of a notification of Tuberculosis, the Housing conditions, milk supply etc., are investigated in collaboration with the Chest Physician and where necessary appropriate recommendation made to the relevant committee.

The incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during the period 1952 - 1961:-

		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
PULMONARY	M	7	7	5	5	5	3	4	5	1	5
	F	7	7	5	6	7	4	2	-	1	3
NON-PULMONARY	M	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
	F	1	-	1	4	1	1	2	-	2	-
TOTAL		16	16	11	17	14	8	9	5	4	8

Table showing incidence of all forms of Tuberculosis.
(Rates per 1,000 estimated resident population).

YEAR	CASES NOTIFIED	DEATH RATE
1920	2.24	1.50
1930	1.07	0.68
1938	0.98	0.39
1952	0.93	0.29
1953	0.93	0.058
1954	0.63	0.057
1955	0.97	0.11
1956	0.78	-
1957	0.44	0.11
1958	0.49	0.05
1959	0.27	-
1960	0.22	0.032
1961	0.41	0.051

11. NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

The Health Services provided by the Local Health Authority (Devon County Council) under Part II and III of the Act applicable to your district are briefly set out herewith.

PART II

(a) HOSPITAL FACILITIES

(i) General

The urban district is well served by the Exmouth Hospital, Claremont Grove, Exmouth ('phone Exmouth 4381) where there is accommodation for:-

Male	12 beds
Female	15 beds
Children	5 beds and 4 cots
Private wards	8 beds
Accident bed	1 bed.

In addition to the Exmouth Hospital, use is made of:-

1. Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital, Southernhay East ('phone 72261) 302 beds.
2. Princess Elizabeth Orthopaedic Hospital, Buckerell Bore, Exeter ('phone 54217), 116 beds. (Also 35 at the Angela Home, Tipton St. John).
3. West of England Eye Infirmary, Magdalen Street, Exeter, ('phone 73183), 62 beds, including 2 private beds.

The plastic surgery centre for Devon is held at the Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital on the second Thursday in every month from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30. Mr. Fitz-Gibbons and Mr. Bodenham of the South West Regional Hospital Board attend.

(ii) Maternity

1. Redhills Hospital, St. Thomas, Exeter - 10 beds.
2. Mowbray House, Exeter - 24 beds.
3. Exeter City Hospital - 265 beds altogether, which includes 41 maternity beds and 15 cots for premature babies.

(iii) Isolation

Cases of infectious diseases are admitted to Exeter City Isolation Hospital, Whipton ('phone Exeter 67158) as in previous years.

I would like to record my sincere appreciation for the ready help and co-operation given at all times by Dr. Boyd, the Resident Physician and Staff of the Hospital.

(iv) Smallpox

A smallpox hospital of 28 beds at Upton Pyne, administered by the Regional Hospital Board is available in case of need, (Tel. Stoke Canon 207).

Should your Medical Officer of Health require the services of a consultant, arrangements have been made to call upon:-

1. East Devon

Dr. E. J. G. Wallace, Health Centre, Westham Road, WEYMOUTH, Dorset.	Tel. No. 1645 and 16 Weymouth: (home) 1513
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2. Cornwall & Devon to the River Exe

Dr. E. F. Johnstone, Isolation Hospital, Beacon Park Road, PLYMOUTH.	Plymouth: (home) 51437 73896
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(b) LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological and Serological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Exeter - their address being: Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter (Tel: Exeter 54959) under the direction of Dr. B. Moore, whose ready co-operation and help I wish to acknowledge.

(c) VENEREAL DISEASE

Under the present scheme free advice and treatment is available to all persons at the following centre:-

<u>EXETER</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital.	Mon. 7 - 8 p.m. Fri. 2 - 3 p.m.	Mon. 6 - 7 p.m. Fri. 3 - 4 p.m.

(d) AMBULANCE FACILITIES

Three ambulances are maintained at the Ambulance Station, Bastin Hall, Elm Grove, Exmouth (Tel. No: Exmouth 2857).

In the district served, the ambulances have carried 2,776 patients in 1961 and have attended 102 street accidents and 57 home accidents. The total mileage covered during the year has been 36,635.

At the Beach First Aid Post, 1,681 cases were treated.
At the Ambulance Headquarters, 103 were treated.

PART III

(e) CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

There are two Health Visitors assigned to this district. Voluntary assistance is rendered at the various centres by Ladies of the town and such assistance is greatly appreciated.

The two Medical Officers who attend the Infant Welfare Centres are: (a) Dr. Archer of Lympstone and (b) Dr. L. G. Anderson, your Medical Officer of Health. The Centres are held at St. Clement's, 142 Exeter Road, Exmouth on Wednesday and Friday from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., and Dr. Archer attends the Church Hall, Littleham every 2nd and 4th Monday from 2 - 4 p.m.

During the year the following attendances were made:-

(i) St. Clements

No. of sessions held	Total attendances by infants	Total attendances by children 1-5
102	3,177 (No. of new cases: 316)	1,118 (No. of new cases: 27)

(ii) Littleham

No. of sessions held	Total attendances by infants	Total attendances by children 1-5
48	483 (No. of new cases: 33)	565 (No. of new cases: 8)

Welfare foods are supplied at the St. Clement's Infant Welfare Centre on Wednesday and Friday afternoons of each week, and at the Church Hall, Littleham every Monday afternoon; and also at the W.V.S. Headquarters, 2, Bicton Street on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 2 - 4.30. p.m.

(f) MATERNITY

There are six District Nurse Midwives in this district viz:-

Nurse Snaith	Nurse Griffey	Nurse Bartlett
Nurse Warne	Nurse Newell	Nurse Shaw

who reside at No. 2, Albion Hill, Exmouth (Tel. No: Exmouth 2237). Each nurse is in possession of a motor car. All are fully trained in gas and air analgesia and three apparatus are available for their use. Two oxygen resuscitation apparatus are also held at the Nurses' Home for use when required.

(g) CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

When necessary, arrangements can be made for the admission of a premature baby and its mother to the nearest Maternity unit, in this case the Exeter City Hospital where there are 15 cots available.

(h) DENTAL CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

A well equipped dental surgery is provided at St. Clements, Exeter Road, Exmouth, at which dental treatment can be given to Mothers and young children.

The following report has been kindly supplied by the Engineer & Surveyor, Mr. R. J. Humphreys.

12.

WATER SUPPLY

(a) Source of Supply.

The town has two sources from which its water supply is obtained, namely:-

1. The Catchment Area at Squabmoor which feeds into an impounding reservoir.
2. Three boreholes at Dotton in the Parish of Colaton Raleigh.

During the year the submersible pump was installed in the third borehole and the reorganisation of the Pumping Station completed.

The bulk supply direct from Dotton to the St. Thomas Rural District Council's reservoir at Colaton Raleigh commenced in June and was followed by a similar supply to the new reservoir at Stallcombe.

The 12 inch diameter rising main from Dotton to Exmouth was duplicated for a length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and this has increased the capacity from 1,150,000 g.p.d. to 1,340,000 g.p.d.

(b) Quality.

Water has generally been very satisfactory in quality during the year and the last analysis is as follows:

W.1093 High Level Filters, Exmouth Reservoir

Probable number of coli-aerogenes organisms per 100 ml - NIL.

W.1095	<u>Low Level Filters, Exmouth Reservoir</u>	DITTO
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W.6801	<u>East Budleigh Reservoir</u>	DITTO
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W.1092	<u>Borehole at Dotton</u>	DITTO
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W.1904	<u>Bystock Reservoir</u>	DITTO
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(c) Quantity

The consumption continued at a high level but no difficulties were experienced in meeting the demand.

(d) Total number of properties connected to Main Supply and Number of Connections made during 1961.

There are at present 7,297 properties connected to the main supply and during 1961, 201 connections were made.

13.

DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

No major works were carried out to the sewerage system during the year, new schemes being confined to those necessary for the servicing of the building sites under development.

It is pleasing to record that the Devon River Board were able to accept a tender for the major improvement works to the Withycombe Brook and that the Contractors have made a start on this Scheme.

14.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The maintenance of Public Conveniences has been satisfactory throughout the year but real difficulties exist in recruiting Attendants.

A decision has been taken to remove the turnstiles from the Ladies Conveniences and to substitute coin locks in their stead.

It is felt that the building of new Conveniences on the Sea Front is very necessary and it is hoped that financial circumstances will improve to enable this to be done.

15.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse has been disposed of at the Withycombe Brick Pit under very satisfactory conditions.

16.

SWIMMING POOL

Further consideration has been given to the improvement of Swimming Facilities but this remains a very difficult problem to solve and it appears that the present arrangements must continue in operation for some time to come.

17.

ANALYTICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER

- (1) Sample of water from Catchment Reservoir, Squabmoor.
Received 19th April, 1960.

Characters

Colour	Yellow tint.
Turbidity	Clear
Taste	Natural
Odour	None
Suspended Matters	Trace of mineral and vegetable debris Diatoms and Infusorians.

Bacteria

Coliform Bacilli	13 per 100 millilitres
Coliform Bacilli (Type 1)	5 per "

Microbes developing colonies visible at the end of seventy-two hours in beef peptone agar at 22 C	130 per millilitre
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Microbes developing colonies visible at the end of forty-eight hours in beef peptone agar at 37 C	4 per millilitre.
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Analysis

(Parts per Million).

Chlorine present as Chlorides	30.0
Nitrogen present as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen present as Nitrates	1.1
Phosphates	0
Sulphates	
Free Carbon Dioxide	
Total Hardness equivalent to Calcium Carbonate	31.0
Temporary Hardness (annulled by boiling)	8.0
Permanent Hardness (not altered by boiling)	23.0
Saline Ammonia	0.006
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.220
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27 C	2.5
Oxygen absorbed immediately	
Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron in solution	0
Iron in sedimentary form	0
Manganese	0
Total Solid Constituents	115.0
Organic Matter observed on igniting the Solid	
Constituents	trace
Free Chlorine	0

Hydrogen Ion Concentration equivalent to pH 6.4

ANALYTICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER

(2) Sample of water from No. 2 Borehole at Dotton. Received 21st March, 1961.

Characters

Colour	Colourless
Turbidity	Clear
Taste	Natural
Odour	None
Suspended Matters	Unimportant.

Bacteria

Coliform Bacilli	None per 100 millilitres
Coliform Bacilli (Type 1)	None " " "
Microbes developing colonies visible at the end of seventy-two hours in beef peptone agar at 22 C	2 per millilitre
Microbes developing colonies visible at the end of forty-eight hours in beef peptone agar at 37 C	1 per millilitre

Analysis

(Parts per Million)

Chlorine present as Chlorides	25.0
Nitrogen present as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen present as Nitrates	4.8
Phosphates	trace
Sulphates	
Free Carbon Dioxide	
Total Hardness equivalent to Calcium Carbonate	194.0
Temporary Hardness (annulled by boiling)	130.0
Permanent Hardness (not altered by boiling)	64.0
Saline Ammonia	0
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.012
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27 °C	0.1
Oxygen absorbed immediately	
Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron in solution	0
Iron in sedimentary form	0
Manganese	0
Total Solid Constituents	300.0
Organic Matter observed on igniting the Solid Constituents	none

Hydrogen Ion Concentration equivalent to pH 7.2

The following paragraphs have been kindly supplied by the Senior Public Health Inspector. (18 - 26).

18. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Summary of Sanitary Improvements Effected.

1. New Drains	6
2. Drains repaired.	7
3. Waste pipes repaired or renewed	2
4. Eaves gutters & rainwater pipes renewed or repaired.	15
5. W.C.'s reconstructed or repaired.	6
6. House roofs repaired.	18
7. House yard paving repaired.	2
8. House walls, floors and ceilings repaired.	51
9. Other house repairs	42
10. Dustbins provided.	35
11. Ventilated foodstore provided.	1
12. Nuisances abated.	18
Total number of visits in connection with the above work.	216
Visits in connection with miscellaneous items (complaints, outworkers, interviews etc.)	1,498
Number of complaints received.	96
Number of informal notices served.	108
Number of informal notices complied with.	128

Six Statutory Notices were served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act 1936, one Statutory Notice under Section 39 of the Public Health Act 1936, and one Statutory Notice under Section 56 of the Public Health Act 1936, making a total of eight notices.

I am pleased to report again this year that it was unnecessary to take action in the local magistrate's court since all the work required by the notices was completed within the time allowed.

In addition to the above, visits were made to various premises as shown under the following different headings:-

19. DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Number

Disinfection of Bedding (lots)	6
Destruction of Bedding (lots)	1
Disinfection of Premises	2
Disinfection of Caravans	-
Visits made.	20

(In one house and two flats, an insecticidal spray was used for destroying fleas.)

(a) Wasp Nests

The service for the destruction of wasp nests was again continued on the same lines as last year. Several complaints were received and as a result of investigation 13 wasp nests were destroyed.

20. ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

On three separate occasions bed bug infestation has been found in different lettings in houses-let-in lodgings. Each case has been treated with a residual insecticide spray which has satisfactorily eradicated the bugs.

21. CAMPING SITES

There are four sites within the urban district previously licensed by the Council under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936 for Camping purposes. Applications are at present being considered under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 for caravan site Licences in respect of Sites 1, 2, and 3. Site 4 being composed of tents is still licensed under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

1. Sandy Bay Holiday Park

Fields at Westdown Farm Littleham, bearing Ordnance Survey Numbers: 189, 190, 197, 198, 200, 201, 203, 512, 514, 515, 516, 519, 520, 521, 523, 524, 526, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, and 536.

Area: 159.7 acres. Licensed for 1,125 moveable dwellings, which represents a density of 7 moveable dwellings to the acre.

2. Foxholes Hill

Fields at Maer Farm and Foxholes Hill, bearing Ordnance Survey Numbers: 471, 475, and 497.

Area: 14.6 acres.

Licensed for 216 caravans, which represents a density of 15 moveable dwellings to the acre.

3. Higher Orcombe

Fields at Higher Orcombe bearing Ordnance Survey Numbers: 500, 502, 504, 506, and 507.

Area: 24.7 acres. Licensed for 82 trailer caravans of a type approved by the Council, which represents a density of 3 moveable dwellings to the acre.

4. Orcombe Heights

Fields at Orcombe Heights bearing Ordnance Survey Numbers: 499 and 503.

Area: 22.3 acres. Licensed for 50 tents or trailer caravans of a type approved by the Council, which represents a density of 2 moveable dwellings to the acre.

Despite continuing negotiations between the Site Operators and the County Planning Authority it has not yet been possible to complete discussions upon conditions for the various sites as some details still require final settlement.

During the year 53 visits were made to the sites.

22. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD(a) General

The food premises in the area include the following types:-

Butchers	16
Dairies and Milk Distributors	34
Fish Shops	6
Fried Fish Shops	8
Bakehouses	12
Bread and cake shops	9
Greengrocers	16
Grocers	60
Restaurants and cafes	31
Hotels and guest houses	73
Public Houses	25
Other food premises	40
<hr/>	
	330
<hr/>	

(b) Registered Premises

The number and type of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 are:-

The preparation or manufacture of preserved food	29
The manufacture of ice cream	5
The sale of ice cream	140

The number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 is 20.

(c) Unsound Food

Food condemned as unfit for human consumption consisted of:-

<u>Meat</u>		Pounds	Ozs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.	ozs.
English Beef (Bone Taint)		33	8				1	5
<u>Tinned Meats</u>								
Corned Beef		149	10					
Cooked Ham		402	14					
Pork Luncheon Meat		95	-					
Tongues		84	8					
Chopped Ham		70	4					
Jellied Veal		66	-					
Chopped Pork		21	12					
Stewed Steak		13	13					
Pork Loin		6	-					
							8	0
							13	13
<u>Other Foods</u>								
Bacon (decomposed)		36	8					
Cheese (maggoty)		140	-					
Coconut Mallows (contaminated)		32	12					
Cream Rolls (mouldy)		46	-					
Cake, Slab (wrapped) (mouldy)		13	2					
Bream (decomposed)		14	-					
Cod Fillets (decomposed)		11	-					
Haddock	{ " }	28	-					
Herrings	{ " }	14	-					
Sausages (mouldy or decomposed)		90	-					
							3	3
							5	6
<u>Tins of Food (Assorted).</u>								
759 (tins punctured, blown or leaking)		891	-				7	3
							23	-
<u>TOTAL</u>								
							1.	0.
							0.	19.
							11.	

Condemned food is disposed of by burying at the Council's Refuse Tip.

(d) Food Retailers

During the course of the year, 230 visits were made to butchers shops, fish shops, fried fish shops, bread and cake shops, greengrocers and grocers shops.

The standard in butchers shops is improving, with the exception of one or two where constant attention is required by more frequent visiting. There are more refrigerated display cabinets, etc., indicating acceptance of modern practices in food hygiene. At two shops defective preparation tables were replaced with sound ones, whilst one shop required repairs to walls.

Improvements have been effected at a fried fish shop comprising the provision of two new floors and two water closet compartments in addition to the redecoration of two rooms.

During inspection of a greengrocer's premises it was found that food was being stored in a room unsatisfactory because of its state of disrepair and dirtiness. This room ceased to be used after representations had been made to the occupier.

In one grocery premises the shop has been redecorated and at another property a fixed wash hand basin with a water-heater has been fitted.

(e) Bakehouses

All twelve bakehouses in the district are operated by mechanical power and of these 10 are classed as factories since persons are employed in them. One new bakehouse was put into use during the year. In this case the Department was consulted on the requirements necessary under the Food Hygiene Regulations. One bakehouse has been closed down. Three premises were improved and decorated.

24 visits were made to the Bakehouses.

(f) Catering Establishments

In three instances the kitchens have been cleansed or redecorated whilst one storeroom ceiling was repaired and a larder repaired and redecorated. The hot water supply to the wash hand basin has been improved at one property.

Again, during this year, I regret to say that attention was still required in connection with the disappearance of soap, nail-brushes, or clean towels and the inadequate materials available in the first-aid outfits in several instances.

79 visits were made to these places.

(g) Hotels and Guest Houses

In general the conditions found at these establishments have been satisfactory. It has only been necessary for the redecoration of three kitchens, one ash-up, one dining room, and the provision of a stainless steel sink unit. More time has been devoted to education of proprietors and staff in regard to food handling especially the need for the storage of "made-up" foods and cooked meats at suitable temperatures.

There were 64 visits made to these premises.

(h) Public Houses

During inspection conditions were found satisfactory and advice given on glass washing.

12 visits were made to these places.

(i) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Whilst the initial work required by the Regulations has now been completed it is found that the type of contravention which tends to show itself is the lack of small items such as soap or nailbrushes, and absorbent dressings instead of waterproof dressings. It is hoped that after advice and information on these matters that conditions will be found to be improved, but it is only by regular and continual visiting to stress their importance that these matters will be put right.

Several mobile ice cream vendors' vans were checked during the year when it was found that some did not have a supply of hot water for hand washing. Advice has been given on suitable equipment and subsequently the conditions were satisfactory.

Below is given a summary of the more important achievements secured under the Regulations:-

Wash-hand basins provided	7
Hot water supplies provided	9
Soap, towels and nailbrushes provided	21
First-aid materials provided	18
Sinks provided or renewed	1
Food rooms cleansed and/or redecorated	23
Food rooms repaired and/or improved	15
Sanitary conveniences repaired and/or improved	11
Intervening ventilated spaces provided	2
Clothing accommodation provided	2
Protective screens provided	2
Equipment renewed or improved	10

(j) Milk Supply

At the commencement of the year the issue of all dealers' milk licences was transferred to the Food and Drugs Authority (i.e. the Devon County Council) under the provision of Regulation 12 of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

The construction of a separate cream room has been required at four different premises to enable the sale and packing of cream to take place.

(k) Ice Cream

Fifty-two samples of ice cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, and the results were as follows:-

GRADE I	79%
GRADE II	15%
GRADE III	2%
GRADE IV	4%

Below is given a tabulated statement of the result of samples since 1954.

GRADE	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
I	24 (86%)	8 (58%)	31 (96.9%)	22 (61.1%)	33 (78.8%)	36 (88%)	42 (91%)	41 (79%)
II	4 (14%)	6 (42%)	1 (3.1%)	10 (27.8%)	5 (11.9%)	4 (10%)	3 (7%)	8 (15%)
III	-	-	-	4 (11.1%)	2 (4.7%)	1 (2%)	-	1 (2%)
IV	-	-	-	-	2 (4.7%)	-	1 (2%)	2 (4%)

Taken as a whole the results are satisfactory although it is disappointing to note that once again Grade IV appears in the results on two occasions. As in previous instances these results were obtained from bulk supply in cans from retailers who sell loose ice cream. It illustrates, that occasionally not enough care has been taken to sterilise properly the ice cream servers. Advice is always given by the Department on this subject. Repeat samples of the above gave satisfactory results later in the season.

Good relations have again been maintained in all cases, and copies of the Laboratory Reports as in previous years have been supplied to the people concerned.

Although there are five premises registered for manufacture, at only one of these premises was ice cream made. Whilst 140 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream, at only 99 of these premises was ice cream sold.

The number of visits made to premises where ice cream was manufactured or sold was 138.

(l) Shellfish

Visits were made at approximately monthly intervals to the Shellfish Factory at the Docks occupied by Messrs. Exe Shellfish Limited. Every consideration is given to maintaining a high standard of hygiene at the Factory, which is reflected in the results obtained from the samples.

Eleven samples of cockles and mussels were taken at the Factory during the inspections and sent to the Public Health laboratory at Exeter for bacteriological examination. All the samples were reported as "Satisfactory".

(m) Food Prosecution

A case was taken in the local Magistrate's Court under Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 with regard to the sale of wrapped, sliced, loaf of bread which contained a splinter of glass partly embedded in a slice of the bread. After hearing expert evidence for the defence the magistrates felt there was doubt as to whether the loaf was sold with the glass in it, and accordingly they dismissed the case making no order as regards costs.

23. FREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949General

This year the number of complaints received was about the same as last year, there being 84 complaints this year compared with 81. Eleven of these concerned mice. Resulting from the investigation of the complaints, 137 properties were found to be infested.

During the year a terrace of 26 houses was found to be rat infested. After treatment the necessary rat proofing was required and completed at 19 houses.

It was necessary to serve one statutory notice under the provisions of Section 4 of the above Act on the owner of a property before rat proofing was effected.

The Rodent Operator has carried out 104 treatments.

Rodent Control - Sewers

The Annual Pest Baiting revealed no additional infestation. The two lengths of sewer treated for infestation last year were baited. Whilst one length was clear the other portion was found to be still infested. A poison treatment was applied to this length.

Council Property

The following properties of the Council were treated in the course of the year:-

- Withycombe Brook (three sections)
- Pheasants Park
- Madeira Walk
- Council depot
- Withycombe Refuse Tip
- Bolldbrook Brook

248 visits were made regarding Rodent Control.

24. SHOPS ACT 1950

This Council is the Sanitary Authority under the provisions of the Shops Act 1950, and as such is responsible only for enforcing the requirements of Section 38 relating to ventilation and heating of shops and sanitary conveniences. Whilst visiting shops on routine inspections the opportunity of checking the above requirements was taken. Following this, in two cases the space heating of shops was improved. In one instance, where none existed before, a new water closet was provided. Also artificial lighting was provided to the water closet at another shop.

25. FACTORIES ACTS 1937 to 1959. 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provision as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4&6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	3	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	93	93	2	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	11	11	7	-
TOTAL	114	107	9	-

2. CASES in which defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	2	3	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	5	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act not including offences relating to outwork	8	-	8	-	-
TOTAL	16	8	8	-	-

During the year nine building sites were visited six of which were found to have unsuitable sanitary accommodation or for which no provision had been made. Chemical closets have been provided in all cases where temporary accommodation is needed in order to provide suitable accommodation within the meaning of the Factories Act and to prevent nuisances arising under the Public Health Act 1936.

3. OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Below is given a table of the number of outworkers employed by factories in the district:-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list	No. of cases of default required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of prosec- utions for fail- ure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosec- utions
Wearing apparel etc.						
Cleaning and Washing	23	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	54	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	77	-	-	-	-	-

Where work is given out from a factory and done in a private dwelling-house, it is termed "homework" and the person who does the work is an "outworker". This control applies to certain classes of work as specified by regulations made by the Secretary of State. The occupier of the factory concerned with outworkers is required to keep a list of all outworkers and send a copy of the list to the local authority during the months of February and August in each year.

26.

HOUSING

During the year the Council considered the condition of 11 properties and decided upon the following action under the Housing Act 1957:-

Demolition Orders in 5 cases
Closing Orders in 6 cases

Three Properties were demolished by their owners during the year. One Closing Order was determined after the necessary work had been completed to make the house fit to live in.

Also, as a result of informal action the owner of a rented house carried out a schedule of repairs and improvements to his property.

A house-to-house survey of two terraces of old property was made to ascertain the condition of the houses, with the result that essential repairs were carried out at several houses whilst one of the houses was dealt with by Closing Order listed above.

At a further 29 houses, after informal action by the Department the necessary works of repair to maintain the houses in a satisfactory state have been effected.

27.

The following report has been kindly supplied by the Housing Officer, Mr. E. R. Ashton.

1.	Housing Applications received 1961 -	190
2.	Summary of the list of applicants awaiting re-housing as at 31st March, 1962.	
	Considered to be in need of re-housing and accommodation <u>required</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>3 bedrooms</u> <u>2 bedrooms</u> <u>1 bedroom</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
	81 39 82 <u>202</u>	182 <u>384</u>

Eighty-five families were re-housed during 1961 and the number remaining on the Housing list and considered to be in need of Council accommodation was reduced by 57.

The total number of applicants fell by 22.

The remaining 40 bungalows and 14 houses on the Burnside Estate are expected to be completed during 1962.

When completed the Estate will consist of 82 bungalows and 28 houses, and it is expected that a Warden Service will be provided for the aged tenants of the bungalows together with a Community room and guest bedrooms.

3.	Number of exchanges effected with tenants of other local authorities.	4
4.	Number of transfers and exchanges effected locally.	27
5.	<u>Pre-War Housing Improvement Scheme.</u>	

The plan to modernise 137 pre-war houses was approved by the Council in 1960, and since then 17 houses have been modernised and re-occupied.

The scheme envisages 12 houses should be improved each financial year.

